

Fair tonight and tomorrow; light, variable winds.

The Washington Times

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WASHINGTON, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1904.

PRICE ONE CENT.

CITIZENS FOIL BANDIT GANG

Frustrate Attempt to Dynamite and Rob the
Sandy Spring Savings Bank at Early
Hour This Morning.

FIVE ROBBERS DRIVEN OFF IN A FIERCE FUSILLADE OF BULLETS

Local Police on Lookout for the Men, Who
Are Said to Have Headed Toward
Washington.

SANDY SPRING, Md., May 3.—Five bold bandits attempted to dynamite and rob the Sandy Spring Savings Bank here at 1 o'clock this morning, but were forced to flee before a fusillade of bullets and buckshot fired by a posse of citizens. They made their escape without plunder.

The only damage done was to the iron gratings in front of the doors of the bank, where the burglars exploded a charge of nitro-glycerin, in an ineffective attempt to enter the structure. The noise of the explosion, occurring as it did in the stillness of the night, aroused the citizens, and they turned out with shotguns and pistols and drove the thieves away before they were able to effect an entrance to the bank.

Citizens Not Harmed.

Numerous shots were exchanged between the citizens and the bandits, but so far as is known no one was injured, at least, no member of the citizens' posse was harmed. If any of the robbers were wounded their companions carried them away and they escaped.

The battle which was fought between the citizens and the robbers aroused the entire neighborhood, and for the remainder of the night there was no more sleep in Sandy Spring.

After the burglars had been chased off, a guard was left at the bank to thwart any attempt on the part of the thieves to return and renew their attempt to rob the institution. They did not return, however, and this morning quiet again prevails.

In Fear of Robbery.

The officials of the bank have been apprehensive of a robbery for several days, and last night, as on preceding nights recently, special care was taken to see that everything was in order and securely locked when the bank closed for the day.

The institution is a wealthy one for a community of this size, and it has been generally understood that at this time of the year there is a large amount of cash on hand in its vaults. A knowledge of this fact is supposed to have inspired the attempted robbery.

The suspicions of the bank officials was first aroused last Thursday by the appearance of several strangers in the town, whose presence could not be accounted for, and who seemed to have no business calling there.

That afternoon one of them was observed to leave a store where he had made no purchase and go across the street to the bank, where he asked to have a dollar bill changed. He was accommodated, and it was noticed that he seemed to be "sizing up" the bank and its safeguards.

The man walked out of the bank and down the street a short distance to the office of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, where he again asked to have a dollar bill changed, was accommodated,

Saturday Afternoon "Technical Holiday"

Says Comptroller Tracewell in Opinion Upon
Bill for Salary Due in Case of Clerk
Who Had Resigned.

Notwithstanding the language of the law specifying Saturday afternoon as a legal holiday, another decision has been made which makes that law a dead letter, so far as the clerks of the District are concerned.

The decision is one by Comptroller of the Treasury Tracewell, regarding the pay of clerks on annual leave. The question was submitted to him by Disbursing Clerk Sydney E. Smith, of the War Department.

A clerk in the War Department had gone on annual leave of thirty days, with pay, in February. At the expiration of this leave he took an additional leave for thirty days without pay, and at the expiration of this leave he resigned. In presenting his voucher, he asked pay for a certain nine days, amounting to \$44.51. This was based on the theory of counting Saturday afternoons as half-holidays.

Review of the Law.

In his decision Comptroller Tracewell reviews the laws applying to the question. It is shown that the act of March 15, 1898, fixes the hours of labor at seven per day. The act of February 24, 1899, arranges for the annual leave of thirty days, and directs that in the computation of these thirty days, legal holidays shall be excluded.

The Comptroller then shows that the legal holidays are fixed by the District code as being January 1, February 22, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, Inauguration Day, and Saturdays after 12 o'clock.

gave a furtive glance at the surroundings and walked out. The secretary of the bank wrote to the Baltimore police telling him of the occurrence.

Met With Robbers.

About 11:30 o'clock last night F. L. Thomas, the secretary of the bank, who lives a mile and a half from his office, was on his way home from the village when he encountered not far from his residence five suspicious strangers on foot and going in the direction of the bank. Two of them carried shotguns and they looked like tough characters. It was an unusual hour of the night for five strangers to be coming into the town on foot from the direction in which they came.

Mr. Thomas scented trouble, and subsequent developments proved that he was right. He followed the men back into town and aroused the citizens quietly as he went.

Two previous unsuccessful attempts have been made to rob the bank, one in October, 1900, and again in January, 1901, and these incidents have made the people apprehensive. Besides a large number of the townsmen have accounts at the bank and were especially interested in protecting it from robbery.

Citizens on the Defense.

Ten or more responded with shotguns and pistols to Mr. Thomas' call. They proceeded toward the bank, and when within a short distance of it were started by the explosion of nitro-glycerin. They hurried forward and found the would-be thieves at the bank doors, which had failed to yield to the explosion. They were evidently preparing another charge when the citizens came upon them.

The thieves took to their heels, firing as they ran. The citizens pursued them in the darkness and fired also. Owing to the fact that the moon was shining they were able to give chase for some distance, but the thieves separated and it was impossible to capture them. They fled in the direction of Washington, and the police of the Capital have been notified to look out for them.

Old Clothes Found.

Upon returning to the bank the citizens found that, while at work one of the thieves had removed his collar and tie, and these were found, as were also two hats, knocked off in the hurry to get away, an overcoat and a handkerchief. These were taken possession of, and will be used as clues to track the thieves.

The opinion prevails in the village that the robbers, all of whom were white men, are from Baltimore, and that they came to Ellicott City, about ten miles from this place, by trolley car, and walked the distance between that place and Sandy Spring.

The bank is a brick structure, and is well protected.

VOTE IS HEAVY IN REPUBLICAN LOCAL PRIMARY

Ticket Headed by Sim-
mons Is Apparently
in the Lead.

GOOD ORDER PREVAILS

Polls Close at 6:30 o'clock.
Result to Be Announced
This Evening.

One of the most exciting battles of the ballots ever engaged in by the Republicans of the District of Columbia is on. No less than 10,000 votes are to be cast, it is estimated.

The polls were opened, two in each district, promptly at 12 o'clock. At 2 o'clock the voting was going on rapidly. If every Republican in the District does not have his ticket in the boxes by the time the polls close at 6:30 o'clock tonight, it is going to be his own fault.

In the early afternoon, the Simmons-Richardson-Poe ticket was in the lead. The Van Winkle-Patterson combination was second, and the Reburn-Cook had third place.

Workers of every description are out in the districts about the polls. Unless something unexpected has been prepared by one of the three combinations, there is, it is said, not much chance of a change in the order of the vote as it now appears.

Gossip of the Polls.

Reports of all kinds are going the rounds, but none of course can be verified. One of these is to the effect that General Harries had ordered all of the employees of the street railroad of which he is the vice president to vote for the Van Winkle-Patterson ticket, as they had been informed him for the National Committee. It was announced, against this ticket, that the income tax collector had been removed from the friends of the President had been withdrawn, if it ever was really expected.

Simmons announced early today that several of the strongest business organizations in the city had come out for the Simmons-Poe ticket. One of these is composed of colored men, which puts an end to the attempt of the followers of the Van Winkle-Patterson combination to make it appear that there is an element of "Lily Whites" working against James W. Poe, the colored man of the Simmons-Poe ticket.

Like the other candidates, Mr. Simmons is certain that his ticket is going to win. The same is true of W. S. Richardson.

"We have a thorough organization in every district," said the latter. "Should it win it will be some reason not now apparent. I do not think defeat possible."

Defeat Impossible.

Mr. Simmons said he had assurances of a support which would make defeat impossible. Dr. Robert Reburn, who heads the ticket with John F. Cook, considers that his combination is still the strongest. He polled a heavy vote at the last primary, from which W. S. Richardson was elected. He expects to do the same thing again.

Mr. Van Winkle was taking things quietly. He said he was not sure of a victory, but he was confident that he would be the next delegate to Chicago.

Consequently, it seems anybody's fight.

Every local leader of importance is involved in the struggle. Cook is a member of the election board, from which W. S. Richardson resigned before he accepted the place on the Simmons-Chase ticket. Consequently there may be some sort of a contest if by any unexpected development of strength his ticket should be elected.

Chase himself says he is not taking any active part in the campaign, because he is a member of the election board. He is, however, a member of the election board, and he is not taking any active part in the campaign.

Major Sylvester has prepared to make the election orderly, anyway, and every Republican is to have a chance to cast his vote if he so desires. Many of the detective force are around the polling places to prevent lawbreaking, and to arrest any crooks who attempt to interfere with citizens. A number of policemen in plain clothes gave rise to a report that they were working in the interest of one ticket or the other. The charge was made in one case that the colored men of the force were taking sides.

It is expected that there is going to be a rush of voting at 6 o'clock when the working people and Government clerks who claim the District of Columbia are to be returning to the polls. Orders have been issued to the judges, however, to close the boxes promptly at 6:30, no matter how many voters remain to be cast.

The boxes are to be collected and taken to the meeting room at the Masonic Temple, where the returning board, consisting of W. Riley DeBie, George Truesdell, and Whitfield McKinley, are to be present. The boxes are to be opened at 7 o'clock. Chapin Brown, John Cook, and General Harries are all expected to be present.

It is here the figures are to be announced. Just when the board is to conclude its labors tonight is not known, but the members are to remain at the polls until all votes are counted. Unless there is unforeseen delay the figures should be announced not later than 10 o'clock.

One of the bitterest contests over election of delegates to the local Democratic convention is being waged in the Second District.

The line is clearly drawn between

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE JURY SELECTED TO TRY GENERAL TYNER AND BARRETT

Robert A. Walker, grocer, Seventh and Q Streets.
Randall H. Hagner, coal dealer, 1816 H Street northwest.
Eugene R. Nichols, druggist, 19th Street and Penn. Ave.
Charles F. Clagett, telephone operator, 331 Maryland Ave. ne.
John R. English, salesman, 430 1/2 13th Street northeast.
Charles H. Fred, proprietor Queen Lunch Room.
William H. Clarke, laundry, 3139 N Street northwest.
W. B. Grove, coal dealer, 1915 Thirteenth Street.
Walter H. Dixon, printer, 941 Little Street southwest.
Samuel S. Gain, horseshoer, 1407 Howard Avenue.
John O. Bradt, real estate, 3011 P Street.
John M. Allen, butcher, 3419 M Street.

GEN. TYNER NEAR LITTER COLLAPSE

Pathetic Scene Occurs in the Trial When
Counsel Refers to the Defendant's
Services to Government.

Gen. James N. Tyner presented a very pathetic picture today in Criminal Court No. 1 as he reclined in a Morris chair, standing trial on a charge of conspiring to defraud the United States Government, which he had for many years served in positions of honor and trust. Old and feeble, scarcely able to make a move for his own comfort and ease, his hands were tenderly cared for by his wife, who sat all day by his side. Frequently during the morning session of the court, when reference was made to General Tyner's service to the Government, he nearly collapsed and wept bitterly. At such times his wife was a great comfort to him, wiping his eyes and forehead with her handkerchief.

Barrett Not Affected.

There was a great contrast between General Tyner and Harrison J. Barrett, his nephew, who is indicted jointly with him for conspiring to defraud the Government. At no time during the proceedings did Barrett appear to be affected by anything said by counsel on either side. All day he sat through the proceedings, paying close attention to all that took place. He never showed by his countenance that anything said affected him, except now and then he would smile, as he turned to make a note of something said by the District Attorney.

The Faithful Wife.

Mrs. Tyner was seated at her husband's right elbow and Mrs. Barrett was given a chair a little in the rear of her husband. She was accompanied by two women friends. These, with the exception of two other women who had seats in the back part of the courtroom, were the only women present at the morning session.

The proceedings were not attended by so large an audience as on yesterday. In the early part of the morning session the courtroom was filled with people, but as the day wore on, the number of spectators diminished.

Mr. Taggart Present.

Assistant District Attorney Hugh F. Taggart, who was not present yesterday, on account of the illness of one of his sons, was in attendance today, and undertook the examination of the first witness called to testify on behalf of the Government.

General Tyner was the object of much sympathy, expressed by persons who attended the proceedings. Only once during the trial did he seem to be affected by anything said by counsel. He seemed grateful for the privilege granted him, and then seemed to nerve himself with the mental and physical effort required.

General Tyner Remains.

When the court adjourned for recess at 12:30 o'clock, General Tyner did not leave the City Hall.

The ante-room adjoining Criminal Court Room No. 1 was placed at his disposal by Assistant District Attorney Taggart, and in company with Mrs. Tyner General Tyner waited there until court reconvened.

Selection of the Jury.

The work of impaneling the jury, which was begun yesterday afternoon, was resumed today when the court convened at 10:05 o'clock. It did not take long to complete the panel, and at 10:20 o'clock Mr. Worthington, leading counsel for the defense, announced that every word Mr. Worthington said, as well as to the statement of the case made by the District Attorney.

Corrects Prosecution.

Mr. Worthington took occasion to say that Mr. Beach had omitted to say that General Tyner is not on trial because of any pressing on the part of the Government, but at the very urgent request of the defendant, who wishes to have the aspersions made against his reputation cleared away by a verdict of his countrymen.

Mr. Worthington then went on to give a review of the work General Tyner had done in the Postoffice Department during his many years of connection with it.

Mr. Worthington went at length into an explanation of the methods of procedure in the Postoffice Department in relation to post orders. Referring to the specific charges against Barrett, he called attention to the fact that at the time when Barrett is accused of conspiring to defraud the Government he was on leave of absence on his vacation.

Mr. Worthington finished his statement of the case at 12:15 p. m.

First Witness.

The first witness called for the Government was Bladen W. Taylor, chief clerk in the Postoffice Department. He was called to produce certain letters and correspondence belonging to the Postmaster General. The first books offered were the Postmaster General's reports for 1888, 1890, 1891, and 1892. These documents were introduced in order that certain reports made by the defendant Tyner might be in evidence.

Best Lumber, \$1.50 Per 100 Feet.

Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave.—Adv.

Low tide today, 5:15 p. m.

High tide today, 11:20 a. m.

Low tide tomorrow, 5:15 p. m.

High tide tomorrow, 11:20 a. m.

RUSSIANS SINK ENEMY'S SHIPS?

Eight Japanese Fireships and Two Torpedo
Boats Rumored to Have Been Destroyed
in Attempt to Bottle Up Port Arthur.

KUROPATKIN AT THE FRONT TAKES PERSONAL COMMAND

Report of a Second Victory for the Japanese
Troops Near the Yalu River—Officers
Taken Prisoners.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—A sensational rumor is current this evening that eight Japanese fireships and two torpedo boats have been sunk by the Russians at Port Arthur while the former were trying to bottle up the harbor.

Two official telegrams have arrived, but have not yet been issued to the press.

TIENTSIN, May 3.—Russian officials here have received a dispatch stating that nine Japanese fireships have been sunk by the guns of Port Arthur, clear of the harbor entrance.

KUROPATKIN IN PERSONAL COMMAND.

ROME, May 3.—A telegram received here from Mukden reports that General Kuropatkin, commander-in-chief of the Russian land forces in the Far East, is marching from Liao-Yang for Feng-Wang-Cheng with 20,000 men.

This report would indicate that the commander-in-chief is about to take personal command of the forces opposing the advancing army of Japanese under General Kuroki.

JAPANESE VICTORS IN ANOTHER BATTLE.

LONDON, May 3.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says a rumor is current there to the effect that another great battle has occurred near the Yalu River between 30,000 Russians and 80,000 Japanese.

According to the rumor the Japanese were victorious, capturing thirty-six Russian cannon and 2,000 prisoners. Twenty officers and about 600 men are reported to have been wounded.

This rumor may be a belated exaggeration of the last fight, judging from the similarity of the casualties.

Russians in Retreat Kill Many Japanese

LONDON, May 3.—Baron Hayashi

this morning made public a dispatch from General Kuroki, in command of the Japanese forces. It gives details of the fighting that followed the battle on the Yalu, after the Japanese had gone in pursuit of the retreating Russians.

Baron Kuroki says:

"On the afternoon of May 1 the enemy offered a stubborn resistance to our pursuit, adding 300 to our casualties. The enemy fought bravely to the last."

"Finally two companies of the artillery, having lost a majority of their men and horses, surrendered, raising the white flag. The officers taken prisoner asserted that Division General Kashtarski (Kasharski), the commander of the Eleventh and Twelfth Infantry regiments, and many officers of the artillery, were killed by sharpshooters. Many other superior officers were killed or wounded."

"Many refugees subsequently returned and surrendered. The total number of prisoners is 30 officers and 200 sub-officers and men."

"The details of our losses are under investigation."

JAPS PREPARING MORE SHIPS TO BOTTLE UP PORT ARTHUR

ST. PETERSBURG, May 2.—The news-

paper "Russkoye Slovo" reports Japanese preparing new ships with which to block the channel leading into Port Arthur Harbor. One vessel is said to be charged with pyroxylin, a highly explosive form of gun cotton.

The Harbin, Manchuria, correspond-

ent of "Novosti" wires that Russian

officers arriving there bound for the front are taking such enormous quantities of baggage that the commandant at Harbin has been obliged to interfere. He is now sorting out those things which are absolutely necessary, and will keep the rest till the end of the campaign.

MANCHURIA, FAMINE-STRICKEN, MAY ATTACK EITHER INVADER

LONDON, May 3.—Baron Hayashi,

the Japanese minister here, who has been the recipient of numerous telegrams of congratulation on the Japanese successes on the Yalu and especially on the result of the first serious land fighting, says:

"The immediate result of General Kuroki's success will probably be a movement on Feng-wang-Cheng, which the Chinese had fortified with their usual brick structures. Since the commencement of the war, the Russians have added earthworks, but their loss of guns yesterday must seriously diminish their defensive strength."

"I understand, though I cannot vouch for the absolute accuracy of the statement, that Russia had only 100 guns in Manchuria. If that is the case her artillery strength has been diminished almost one-third."

"To be perfectly frank, I must say I expected yesterday's engagement would be more decisive, especially in view of the large number of Russian troops opposed to us. Its significance must largely depend upon our ability to pursue the enemy."

Additional details of the Russian re-

public on the Yalu River on Sunday continue so fit.

The Seoul correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company reports that after the defeat at Kiu-Lien-Cheng the Russians made a stand at Antung, but were forced to retire after twenty minutes' fierce fighting. The Japanese now hold the north bank of the Yalu from Antung to Liao-Shan-Kou.

The Central News Seoul correspondent says before the Japanese First Army Corps crossed the Yalu the Russian guns were all put out of action by the effective fire of the Japanese artillery. From 7 till 9 o'clock there was continuous fighting, the Japanese steadily pressing forward.

At Antung, he continues, the Russians found an additional force confronting them, while they were threatened by strong detachments on either side. The retreat became so hurried that they had no time to replace the artillery horses which had been shot.

Despite their confused condition, the Russians were able to carry off all their wounded.